

TUTT'S PILLS

SAVES MONEY.

One box of these pills will save many dollars in doctor's bills. They are specially prepared as a

Family Medicine,

and supplies a want long felt. They remove unhealthy accumulations from the body, without nausea or griping. Adapted to young and old. Price, 25c.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS.

334 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, Ga.

Patented Feb. 8, 1887.

With all the Detachable Springs, 17 Better than

Whalebone or Horn, and

guaranteed never to break. Price, \$1.25.

For sale by leading wholesale and retail establishments.

MAYER, STROUSE & CO.

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A DAY'S WORK.

Result of the Fain-Rankin Investigation.

AGAINST THE "COLOR BLIND" BILL.

Senator Dean's Bill for the Sale of the Road as Amended—Work of the Committee—Other News.

The feature of the work in the legislature yesterday was the discussion in the committee of the whole house of the Fain-Rankin bill.

Senator Dean's bill for the sale of the road as amended was the subject of the committee's work.

Color Blindness in Railroad Men.

The house committee on hygiene and sanitation considered yesterday evening the bill on color blindness.

Quite a large delegation from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was present.

First—There is no necessity for such a law. There have been no losses or accidents from color blindness in Georgia.

Second—In Georgia trains do not run by the electric system, but by printed schedules.

Third—The law imposes a heavy tax on the engineers and other operatives as they have to pay the license fee. But four different colors are used, and they are distinct colors.

Fourth—It would not be fair to turn out of employment men who have served the best of their lives without compensation.

President Davidson made an argument in opposition to the bill, forcible and pointed. The committee will hear evidence on the other side, but it is predicted that the bill will die an easy death.

The Fain-Rankin Investigation.

The special committee on the charge of the Fain-Rankin and Marietta and North Georgia investigations met yesterday morning for the consideration of matters pertaining to the reports which will be made by the committee.

After some discussion an adjournment was taken until Monday morning next.

The committee will, at that meeting, formulate a plan of action, and will report to the house.

The report will be a complete exoneration of Messrs. Fain and Rankin, the committee finding that nothing reflecting on the character of either gentleman was produced.

The Senate.

President pro tem Davidson called the senate to order, yesterday at 10 o'clock, prayer being offered by Rev. John Jones, chaplain of the senate.

The senate was called, and the journal was read and approved.

Leave of absence was granted for a few days to Senators Northcutt, McCants and Lewis.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. Dean, chairman of the special judiciary committee, reported to the senate that the committee had agreed to report the terms of the relief of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life association.

Mr. Smith, chairman of the general judiciary committee, reported the following bills favorably: A bill entitled an act to amend section 508 of the code; a bill to provide for the relief of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life association; and a bill to amend section 3010 of the code, and to provide for the revision of jury lists in counties wherein there are cities of 10,000; and a bill to provide for the registration of voters in New York county.

The bills, reported by the committee, were read the second time.

The general judiciary committee also reported the following bills: A bill to allow judges of the superior court to receive salaries of their courts, for the purpose of granting charters in the same way and manner as is now done at the regular terms of the court; also, a bill to amend section 1073 of the code of 1882. The committee reported that these bills be read the second time and be recommitted.

One new bill was introduced. It was that of Mr. Davidson and was entitled: A bill to amend an act to amend an act to regulate the time for which the members of the city council may hold office, and for other purposes. Referred to judiciary.

Under a suspension of the rules a number of bills and resolutions were read the second time.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were read the third time and passed by the requisite constitutional majority:

A bill to incorporate the Planters' bank of Preston, Ga.

A resolution for the relief of A. S. Harris, tax collector of Talbot county.

A bill amending an act incorporating the town of Clayton, in Rabun county.

The special judiciary committee reported the passage of the bill incorporating the Long Shoals and Rockland railroad, and as amended.

The finance committee recommended the passage of the bill appropriating \$5,000 for repairs to the buildings of the university of Georgia.

The general judiciary committee reported favorably on the bill changing the time of holding Jasper superior court, and on the bill changing the time of holding Jasper superior court.

The committee on education reported that the bill establishing teachers' institutes do not need amendment.

On motion of Mr. Watts the house concurred in the senate amendment to the bill appointing a joint committee to report on the property of the state in Chattanooga, which amendment simply struck out the preamble.

Mr. Smith, of Crawford, introduced a bill which was read the first time.

Mr. Johnson, of DeKalb, offered a resolution that the house meet at 9 a. m. and adjourn at 1 o'clock p. m.

Mr. McCord offered an amendment making the hour of adjournment 12 m., which prevailed by yeas 13, nays 47, and the resolution was agreed to.

The bill establishing a house of correction was further debated.

The house will meet at 9 a. m. today.

THE STATE ROAD LEASE.

The text of Mr. Dean's bill to sell the State Road as amended is as follows:

Among the bills that are exciting widespread attention throughout the state at present is that of Hon. Linton A. Dean, to sell the state road.

The bill has been before the senate finance committee for some time, and day before yesterday, the committee, by a close vote, agreed to recommend the passage of the bill as amended.

The following is the full text of the amended bill, the preamble thereto containing the arguments in favor of the sale:

The bill as amended, reads as follows: A bill to amend an act to authorize and direct a sale of the Western and Atlantic railroad, to create a board of commissioners to effect a sale, to define their powers and duties, and to specify the terms and manner of sale, and for other purposes.

Whereas, the true objects of pure republican government are the protection of the life, liberty and property of the citizen, rather than conducting business for pecuniary gain;

And whereas, the constitution of the state of Georgia declares "protection to person and property the paramount duty of government, and shall be interpreted and completed;"

And whereas, the constitution of the state of Georgia requires the government to protect the person and property of the citizen, and to protect the person and property of the citizen, and to protect the person and property of the citizen;

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Published Daily and Weekly

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION
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three months, or \$10.00 a year.

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paid, for \$1.25 a year, or for \$1.00 in clubs
of five or more.

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.
J. J. FLYNN, General Eastern Agent,
Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 6, 1887.

The "Kentucky Idea" Masbed.

The Kentucky election has effectively
masked the "Kentucky idea." Under the
absurd leadership of Henry Watterson the
enormous democratic majority of that gal-
lant old state has been practically wiped
out, and at this writing it is doubtful if
any gallant democrat as Buckner has been
able to carry the insane load involved in the
"Kentucky idea" to victory.

A few months ago the Kentucky demo-
cracy met, and Mr. Watterson, who rides it
as the old man in the sea rode Sinbad, was
on hand. With his arms around the neck of
the Kentucky democracy and his legs
around its ribs, he cried his free trade theo-
ries into its ear. The Kentuckians foolishly
committed themselves to his policy, and
then Mr. Watterson and his followers
filled the country with their howls about the
"Kentucky idea." This same "idea" had
already beaten Morrison and Hurd, and had
humiliated Mr. Carlisle with a bare majority
in an overwhelming democratic district.
It had brought defeat wherever submitted to
the people. The "Kentucky idea" is nothing
more nor less than the "Watterson
idea." This "Watterson idea" phrased as
"tariff for revenue only," smuggled into the
democratic platform at Cincinnati, had
been General Hancock for the presidency.
Everywhere that Mr. Watterson had been
permitted to shape the platform, or suggest
a plank, the majority had been disgraced
and humiliated.

No where has his work brought more
fatal and humiliating results than to the
democracy of Kentucky. To save the in-
ternal revenue and thus protect the whisky
ring, the people of that state have been de-
duced into free trade fallacies, which never
have carried this country and which never
will. Under Mr. Watterson's crazy leader-
ship the enormous democratic majority of
more than one hundred thousand has been
whittled down until six days after the elec-
tion the actual result is doubtful. Six years
ago Kentucky was the banner democratic
state of the union. If Mr. Watterson has
his way in another campaign, Kentucky will
be a republican state. Mr. Cleveland car-
ried the state by over thirty-four thousand.
Two years afterwards the strongest local
candidate that could have been nominated
barely scratches through in a gubernatorial
race. How long will the gallant democrats
of Kentucky submit to being misled and
humiliated by this man whose whole idea of
patriotism and partisanship is comprehended
in an absurd theory driven into craziness
by personal egotism? How long will the
great party of a great state be led by the
nose at the dictation of a whisky ring?

Mr. Watterson has mangled Kentucky.
He has led her democracy into humiliation,
if not into defeat. He will not be permitted
to endanger the national democratic victory.
The "Kentucky idea" shall not spread into
the democratic ranks, if measures as sharp
as are taken with cattle affected with pleu-
ro-pneumonia are necessary with those in-
oculated with this crazy "idea." Mr. Wat-
tersen's capacity for turning victory into
defeat and for reducing a party majority of
one hundred thousand into a scratched plu-
rality is limited only by his capacity for
getting his hands on affairs. The same ruin
he has wrought in Kentucky would be
wrought in the republic, if his field was
being broadened rather than contracted, as
is happily the case.

By the way, in what field could that
journalist achieve success, who, with all the
resources of modern newspapers at his back,
prints a paper six days after an election in
his own state, and with more than thirty
counties unreported, is unable to give his
readers the actual figures. THE CONSTITU-
TION, which boasts not of great things,
once spent two thousand dollars in a single
day to get the returns from two congres-
sional districts in which a close campaign
had closed. Perhaps the "Kentucky idea"
is to keep the news from the people. If so,
the "Georgia idea" is to give it to them.

OUR advice to Brother Watterson is to
return from New York to Kentucky and
read the democratic voters of that state back
into the democratic party.

The Virginia Platform.

When the democratic convention of Ken-
tucky adopted its platform, the Courier-Journal
made a good deal of fuss over it. It
was to be the winning platform; it was to
be the model for all other democratic plat-
forms; and so forth and so on, with a good
deal of gush of a kind that bears fruit
neither in Kentucky or anywhere else in
the country. According to the Kentucky
platform, the infamous excise laws are to be
perpetuated in order that the Golden club
of free traders may break down American
industries for the benefit of British manu-
facturers, and in order that the whisky ring
may continue to deluge the country with
raw whisky.

Our readers have seen the practical results
of this policy. The democratic party of
Kentucky, by refusing to endorse the plat-
form of its convention, has narrowly es-
caped defeat. But this narrow escape will
be good for it if it convinces the so-called
leaders that they cannot control democratic
voters for selfish purposes.

The Virginia platform is to the point. Its
main features will be embodied in the next
national democratic platform. It is the
platform on which THE CONSTITUTION has
been standing, and it is the platform on
which the solid south will stand.

Indorsing the wise, conservative, fearless
and honest administration of President
Cleveland, the very first demand which the
democrats of Virginia make is for "the im-
mediate repeal of the internal revenue sys-
tem, as no longer necessary to meet the de-
mands of the government, because it is op-
pressive, fosters monopolies, and is ob-
noxious to the interests of the people."

This is in striking contrast to the de-
mands of the Kentucky democratic conven-
tion. It is in such striking contrast, indeed,

that the Virginia democrats will carry the
election "with their hands down," as the boys
say.

Following this, the Virginia democrats
announce that they are in favor of raising
revenue requisite for the support of the fed-
eral government by a tariff upon imports
limited to the necessities of the government
economically administered, and so adjusted
in its application as to prevent unequal bur-
dens, encourage productive interests at
home, the development of our material re-
sources, and afford just compensation to
labor, but not to foster monopolies.

We have not placed this extract in quo-
tation marks for the reason it reads like a
paragraph from one of THE CONSTITUTION's
editorials.

The Virginia platform will win. It in-
terprets the views of the democratic party
of the south.

EDITOR WATTERSON has been threaten-
ing for some time to read people out of the
democratic party. In this business he
seems to have been very successful. He has
already read some fifty or sixty thousand
people out of the party. At this rate he
will soon succeed in reading all the demo-
cratic voters out of the party.

The State Road Again.

We print in another column the Dean
bill for the sale of the State road as it comes
from the committee of the senate which has
been considering it several days.

After a careful examination of the bill we
can see no reason why it should fail to pass.
There seems to be a wide difference of
opinion about the value of this road, and
the bill will at least establish a price for it.
We have our doubts whether the minimum
price fixed will be obtained, but there cer-
tainly will be no danger to the state in
making an effort to sell at the price named.
If the sum fixed should be obtained the
money would be appropriated to pay off the
state's indebtedness, thus getting rid of a
vexatious question, and saving to the tax-
payers of the state a large amount that is
now paid in interest. The state press is al-
most unanimously in favor of this bill, and
if it should fail, and in after years any ca-
lamity should befall the road, and the state
part with it for a less sum than that fixed
as the minimum price, it would be held against
the men who opposed the bill with their
votes. There is no telling what shape
politics may take in the future. Collateral
issues are springing up in our state, and
possibly there will some day be a majority
in our legislature that would not deal as
honestly with this question as the present
legislature will.

Some of the members are in favor of post-
poning any action on the State road until
the next legislature meets. In view of the
letter written by Senator Brown on the
subject of betterments we think this an un-
wise course. There must be some answer
to this demand from the president of the
lessees, either yes or no, or the legislature
will be charged with a desire to dodge
the question.

A simple resolution setting forth
that the state will insist upon this mat-
ter of betterments, and instructing the offi-
cers of the state to demand the terms re-
quired is all that is needed so far as the
betterments are concerned. If it is the
purpose to sell the road, one legislature
should be required to intervene between the
sale and delivery of the road. It would be
safer for the state.

The phenomenal wetness of Texas is prob-
ably due to the fact that there have
been a few summer showers in the eastern
Atlantic states.

Admission to the Bar.

The Georgia Bar association, which has
just adjourned, dealt with a subject which
is manifestly in the scope of the object for
which the association was organized—the
subject of legal education and admission to
the bar. From the first session to the last
one, this topic has been earnestly discussed.
The agreement of opinion has been well
nigh unanimous that the present method of
admission to the bar is simply a farce, and
that some changes in the law are impera-
tively demanded; but diversity of sentiment
as to the measures proposed has hitherto in-
terfered with the adoption of any plan
which would carry with it the influence of
united action by the association. At the
recent session, however, a report of the
committee on this subject, presented by
George A. Mercer, chairman, was unanim-
ously adopted; and a committee appointed
to confer with members of the general
assembly and to endeavor to frame into a
law the measures recommended by that re-
port, as far as they were satisfactory to the
members of the legislature.

Under the existing system, it is said that
the applicant for admission to the profes-
sion nearly always nominates his own com-
mittee of examination. They are his friends—
selected because they are such. The
candidate visits them in private, is asked
various questions, and afterwards "in
open court" is put through a formal ex-
amination on the same points. The committee
thus serve really as committee of introduc-
tion to the bar, rather than a committee of
examination. While this method may not
be in vogue in all the circuits, it certainly
prevails in most of them, and the bare fact
that it is possible anywhere is enough to
call for a remedy.

Georgia is one of the few states where so
imperfect a system prevails. A few years
ago the American Bar association caused to
be prepared a comparison of the laws of all
the states on this subject. General Lawton,
in speaking of this said that very great sur-
prise was expressed when this comparison
disclosed the fact that the Georgia law really
prescribes no time whatever as a period of
preparation for a profession so responsible
and so privileged as that of the bar.

The substance of the measure now re-
commended by the unanimous voice of the
association is to require the examination of
applicants to be conducted by a committee
appointed in each circuit by the judge of
that circuit, which committee shall continue
for two years, and conduct the examina-
tions in writing and under such circum-
stances as to insure impartiality, and that
before examination every applicant shall
have spent one year in preparation therefor.

The law is either a trade, or a profession.
If it is only a trade, no man ought to
be allowed to have the right to "swing out
his shingle" without let or hindrance. But if
it is a learned profession conferring upon
those admitted to it important responsibilities
and privileges, public interest requires
that such admission should be carefully
guarded.

How this should be done is a question

upon which the united opinion of the Bar
association is entitled to great weight.
Lawyers are proverbially liberal in their
feelings towards those who propose to enter
the profession. There is no danger that
they would favor a measure with a view of
keeping out any worthy applicants.

Lawyers have not any interest in this sub-
ject different from the public interest. It
would seem, therefore, that a measure on
this subject, which is the result of agree-
ment after three years of careful and sift-
ing discussion by the best lawyers in the
state, ought to receive the most favorable
consideration at the hands of the general
assembly.

The star-eyed goddess of reform has been
bunking at the Everett house in New York.
Consequently Kentucky has been left to
paddle her own canoe.

A Question and Its Answer.

An anonymous correspondent writes us
what might be considered an impertinent
question. We assume, however, that it was
not meant as impertinence, and print it and
answer it. Our correspondent asks:

EDITORIAL CONSTITUTION: Do you mind telling the
people there is not a man in the world who
is paid for writing up the Piedmont exposition?
A MAON MAN.

Not one cent. THE CONSTITUTION has
never made a charge for advertising the ex-
position in any way. There is not a dollar
charged against the exposition on our
books. The books of the exposition will
show that we have never been paid one
cent, and we hereby announce that there
will never be a charge of one cent against
the exposition for advertising in any shape
or form.

We recognize that the exposition is a
public enterprise, and one in which our
readers are especially interested. We not
only make no charge for writing it up and
promoting its interests, but the proprietors
of THE CONSTITUTION have subscribed over
two thousand dollars in cash to its success.
Whenever the public is interested, or the
public good is to be promoted, the columns
of THE CONSTITUTION are open without
money and without cost. The officers of
the State fair association will testify that
we have offered them a half column a day
of reading matter until their fair opened
providing only that they make it fresh and
interesting. The state fair will help Geo-
gia, and we are anxious to help the state
fair, and we are helping the Piedmont
exposition. There is no charge in either
case. We trust our correspondent is satis-
fied.

The democrats of Virginia interpret the
situation exactly. We are proud of the Vir-
ginia democrats.

The whisky ring will have to wear the
usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

"The Kentucky idea" appears to be
losing its grip.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

JAY GOODE neither drinks nor smokes, and
yet there are people who contend that he is no
saint.

THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN NEW HAVEN
was sold the other day for \$4,000. There are
twenty residences in Atlanta which could not
be bought at that price.

MR. BLAINE says he will not return to Amer-
ica until next year. He will then be in ample
time to capture the republican national con-
vention. He could stay in Europe and do that.

WE are pleased to see that Colonel Eugene
Higgins, of Washington and Baltimore, ap-
proves the administration, and predicts the re-
election of President Cleveland. Few political
prophets in this country are so reliable as Col-
onel Higgins.

A NEW YORK MAN named J. W. Pierce, has
scoured up a claim of \$8,000,000 against the
state of California, and has gone out to collect
it. It is feared that Mr. Pierce will get his
money, but it is doubtful whether he will get
his money this season.

THE BOSTON HERALD does not think Gov-
ernor Foraker will ever become a pamphleteer.
It says: "Governor Foraker may be a popular
man on the stump, but he is decidedly of in-
ferior caliber when he gets a pen into his hand.
His literary capacity is severely limited."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL remarks: "Truth
crushed to earth will rise again." This may
be true, but what we want to know is whether
the Kentucky democrats are going to recover
from the drubbing the republicans gave them
in nearly every part of the state last Monday?

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER MOREHEAD has
already begun quietly to work up his old dis-
trict with a view to next year's congressional
campaign. He says the result of the last elec-
tion wounded his pride. He wants that
portion of his moral anatomy soothed at the
next election.

MR. PETTIS, Alabama's favorite candidate
for the supreme court judgeship, has been to
see the president. He was introduced by Sen-
ator Pugh, who is spending the summer in
Washington and superintending the erection
of a handsome residence. Senator Pugh must
have considered his trip.

DR. GEORGE H. ROBE, who was for several
years in charge of the signal service in At-
lanta, is now a prominent physician in Bal-
timore. At the recent meeting of the Amer-
ican Medical association at Chicago Dr. Robe
delivered an address on "Recent Advances in
Preventive Medicine," which was highly
complimented.

SEVEN LADLAND STANFORD rode a high
horse before the Pacific railroad commission
the other day. He said that if he had paid
any money to influence legislation it was none
of the government's business. Probably Sen-
ator Stanford has not read the proceedings in
the trial of Jake Sharp. He would find them
interesting and instructive.

HENRY GEORGE and Dr. McGlynn have
been making a great deal of fuss about the
anti-poverty society. At last we learn it had
a balance of forty-nine dollars in its treasury.
Since the first of January the working men
of New York have battled against poverty in
the old fashioned way, and have added \$20,000,000
to their savings bank deposits.

Reduction on Rates of Insurance.

The reduction on the rates of insurance of
ten per cent is due entirely to the efficiency of
our fire department. The honor of the efficiency of
our fire department, however, is due to ex-Alderman
H. C. Stockwell, who had the foresight while a
member of the city council, to see the importance
of certain changes. The greatest one was in securing
the services of Cap Joiner as chief. Joiner could not
be secured until he was offered a salary of \$10,000
per annum. It is highly commendable on the part
of the insurance companies to pay him that salary,
but it does not look right for a great city like
Atlanta, that spends thousands of dollars annu-
ally for fire insurance, to have to let private corporations
pay a part of the expenses of the most efficient de-
partment in the city. We are proud of our fire de-
partment, and of our brave firemen. We are
proud of the fact that they are paid \$10,000 a
year, and that they are paid by the city. We
helped to make the department efficient, and
then, without taking advantage of it themselves,
we let the benefit to the property-holders.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

"Woodman, Spare That Tree."

EDITORIAL CONSTITUTION: THE CONSTITUTION de-
serves the thanks of the people for its fine "leader"
on "The Flood and the Forest." It is the thanks
of this writer with both hands uplifted. It may be
late in the day to raise this cry, even in America,
but this only makes the more imperative that the
cry be raised—long and loud. Six generations of
Americans have lived and died, as in the former
days, on the magnificent forest. It is not time that
the seventh, with pick and shovel, should begin the
work of replanting them.

The agreement with the Farmer
Watchman of Athens to open up on this line last
winter. But the revolving wheel of the Methodist
itinerary rendered his pleasant relations with
that office. He still has all his reverence for a tree,
and has it more. He can hardly see one mangled
or destroyed without a sigh. God made that oak,
should a vandal hand cut it down without cause?

The answer is right in the statement: It is
the destruction of the forests is the cause of ex-
cessive floods. If any man doubts it let him reflect
on the great porosity of the soil in all wooded
districts, which enables it to drink in and retain nearly
all the rain that falls upon it. Then let him think
of the compactness of the soil in all cultivated lands
and plains, causing them to pour off almost like a
watered wheel, the water that falls on them after
the rain has ceased. Then let him think of the
fact that the water that falls on the forest is held
in the soil, and can hold it for a small time. The
remainder is obliged to produce a flood. It is not
the rain that is the cause of the flood, but the want
of the forest to hold it. The forest is the great nat-
ural reservoir, always found in the character of nat-
ure, and it is the duty of man to preserve it. He
must not hold the surplus water. Hence we have more
floods and more droughts.

Every day we turn over our heads to the natural
causes for reconstruction, these causes begin the
work of replacing the forests and rebuilding them
into it. It is never so well done as it is in nature.
It is the best that can be done after our barbarous
treatment of forest and soil.

Every year the hills are covered with pines
whose roots and falling trees are at work loosening
the soil. The pines are the cause of the soil being
loosened, and the soil is the cause of the soil being
loosened. It is the duty of man to preserve the
forest, and to rebuild them into it. It is the duty
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